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- The stars fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs when she is shaken of a mighty wind. *Rev. vi.*
 He shook the sacred honours of his head: *Dryden.*
 With terror trembled heav'n's subiding hill,
 And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill.
 She first her husband on the poop espies,
 Shaking his hand at distance on the main; *Dryden.*
 She took the sign, and shook her hand again.
 2. To make to totter or tremble.
 The rapid wheels shake heav'n's basis. *Milton.*
 Let France acknowledge that her shaken throne
 Was once supported, sir, by you alone. *Restammon.*
 3. To throw down by a violent motion.
 Macheth is ripe for shaking, and the powers above
 Put on their instruments. *Shakespeare.*
 The tyrannous breathing of the North
 Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakespeare.*
 When ye depart, shake off the dust of your feet. *Mat. x.*
 He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put
 it into such a quivering motion, that I thought he would have
 shaken it off. *Tatler.*
 4. To throw away; to drive off.
 'Tis our first intent
 To shake all cares and business from our age,
 Conferring them on younger strengths, whilst we
 Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To weaken; to put in danger.
 When his doctrines grew too strong to be shook by his ene-
 mies, they persecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*
 6. To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid.
 A fly and constant knave, not to be shook'd. *Shakespeare.*
 This respite shook
 The bosom of my conscience. *Shakespeare.*
 Be not soon shaken in mind, or troubled, as that the day
 of Christ is at hand. *2 Thes. ii. 2.*
 Not my firm faith
 Can by his fraud be shaken or seduced. *Milton.*
 7. To SHAKE hands. This phrase, from the action used among
 friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to join with,
 but commonly to take leave of.
 With the slave,
 He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
 'Till he unlearn'd him from the nape to th' chops. *Shakespeare.*
 Nor can it be safe to a king to tarry among them who are
 shaking hands with their allegiance, under pretence of laying
 faster hold of their religion. *King Charles.*
 8. To SHAKE off. To rid himself of; to free from; to divest
 of.
 Be pleas'd that I shake off these names you give me:
 Antonio never yet was thief or pirate. *Shakespeare.*
 If I could shake off but one seven years,
 From these old arms and legs,
 I'd with thee every foot. *Shakespeare.*
 Says, sacred bard! what could bestow
 Courage on thee, to soar so high?
 Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee to
 To shake off all mortality? *Waller.*
 Him I referred to be answered by himself, after I had shaken
 off the lesser and more barking creatures.
 Can I want courage for so brave a deed?
 I've shook it off: my soul is free from fear. *Dryden.*
 Here we are free from the formalities of custom and re-
 spect: we may shake off the haughty impertinent.
 How does thy beauty smooth
 The face of war, and make even horror smile!
 At fight of thee my heart shakes off its sorrows. *Addison.*
 To SHAKE. v. n.
 1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.
 Darts are counted as stubble: he laugheth at the shaking of
 a spear. *Job xli. 29.*
 2. To totter.
 3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still.
 Thy fight, which should
 Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,
 Constrains them weep, and shake with fear and sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
 What said the wench, when he rose up again?
 — Trembled and shook; for why, he stamp'd,
 As if the vicar meant to cozen him. *Shakespeare.*
 A shaking through their limbs they find,
 Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Waller.*
 4. To be in terror; to be deprived of firmness.
 He short of succours, and in deep despair,
 Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*
 SHAKE. n. f. [from the verb.]
 1. Concussion.
 If that thy fame with ev'ry toy be pos'd,
 'Tis a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;
 But the great soldier's honour was compos'd
 Of thicker stuff, which could endure a shake:
 Withstand picks, friends; civility plays the rell,
 A toy shunn'd cleanly past with thee left. *Herbert.*
 The freeholder is the basis of all other titles: this is the

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- substantial stock, without which they are no more than
 foms that would fall away with every shake of wind. *Addison.*
 2. Vibratory motion.
 Several of his countrymen probably lived within the shake of
 the earthquake, and the shadow of the eclipse, which are re-
 corded by this author. *Addison.*
 3. Motion given and received.
 Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting
 of many kind shakes of the hand. *Addison.*
 SHA'KER. n. f. [from shake.] The person or thing that shakes.
 Go then, the guilty at thy will chastise,
 He said; the shaker of the earth replies. *Pope's Ode.*
 SHALE. n. f. [Corrupted, I think, for shell.] A hulk; the
 case of seeds in filiquous plants.
 Behold you poor and starved hand,
 And your fair flesh shall suck away their souls,
 Leaving them but the shales and husks of men. *Shakespeare.*
 SHALL. v. defective. [ycal, Sax. is originally *low*, or *low*.] *Addison.*
 In *Chaucer*, the faith I shall to God, means the faith I owe to
 God: thence it became a sign of the future tense. The French
 use *devoir*, *dois*, *doit*, in the same manner, with a kind of fu-
 ture signification; and the Swedes have *shall*, and the Danes
skal, in the same sense. It has no tenses but *shall* future, and
should imperfect.
 The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials
 confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased
 by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense
 of *will*: but I shall endeavour, *crassa Minerva*, to show the
 meaning of *shall* in the future tense.
 1. I SHALL love. It will so happen that I must love; I am re-
 solved to love.
 2. SHALL I love? Will it be permitted me to love? Will you
 permit me to love? Will it happen that I must love?
 3. THOU SHALT love. I command thee to love; it is permitted
 thee to love: [in poetry or solemn diction] it will happen that
 thou must love.
 4. SHALT thou love? Will it happen that thou must love?
 Will it be permitted to thee to love?
 5. HE SHALL love. It will happen that he must love; it is
 commanded him that he love.
 It is a mind, that shall remain a poison where it is.
 — Shall remain!
 Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
 His absolute shall? *Shakespeare.*
 See *Romulus* the great:
 This prince a priestess of your blood shall bear.
 And like his fire in arms he shall appear. *Dryden's En.*
 That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirma-
 tion whereon all his despair is founded; and the one way of
 removing this dismal apprehension, is to convince him that
 Christ's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he
 perform the condition required of him, shall certainly belong
 to him.
 6. SHALL he love? Is it permitted him to love? In solemn
 language, Will it happen that he must love?
 7. The plural persons follow the signification of the singulars.
 SHA'LOON. n. f. A slight woollen stuff.
 In blue shalloon shall Hannibal be clad,
 And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid. *Swift.*
 SHA'LOP. n. f. [chaleupe, French.] A small boat.
 You were resolved, after your arrival into Oroonoke, to
 pass to the mine; and, to that end, you desired to have Sir
 John Fearn's shallop: I do not allow of that course, because
 ye cannot land so secretly but that some Indians on the river
 side may discover you, who giving knowledge of your passage
 to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover
 your boat. *Raleigh.*
 There with your shallop stay:
 The game's not lost; I have one card to play. *Waller.*
 Our hero set
 In a small shallop, fortune in his debt;
 So near a hope of crowns and scepters, more
 Than ever Priam, when he flourish'd, wore. *Waller.*
 SHA'LOW. adj. [This word is probably compounded of *shel*
 and *low*.]
 1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the
 surface or edge.
 I had been drowned, but that the shore was shelvy and
 shallow; a death that I abhor. *Shakespeare.*
 That inundation, though it were shallow, had a long con-
 tinuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drown'd,
 perished for want of food.
 The like opinion he held of Meotis Palus, that by the
 floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew
 observably shallower in his days, and would in process of time
 become a firm land. *Long's Paganus.*
 I am made a shallow ford'd stream,
 Seen to the bottom: all my clearness is m'd,
 And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden's Ode.*
 Shallow brooks, that flow'd so clear,
 The bottom did the top appear.
 In shallow furrows vines securely grow. *Long.*
 2. Not

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2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or
 wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly.
 I'll shew my mind, *Shakespeare.*
 According to my shallow simple skill.
 This is a very shallow monster:
 Afraid of him? A very shallow monster.
 The man i' th' moon! A most poor credulous monster. *Shakespeare.*
 The king was neither to shallow nor so ill advertised as not
 to perceive the intention of the French king, for the investing
 himself of Brittain. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Uncertain and unfetted he remains,
 Deep vest in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton.*
 One would no more wonder to see the most shallow nation
 of Europe the most vain, than to find the most empty fellows
 in every nation more conceited than the rest. *Addison.*
 3. Not deep of found.
 If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all
 the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the
 strings, as the harp hath, it must make the found perfecter,
 and not so shallow and jarring. *Bacon.*
 SHA'LOW. n. f. [from the adjective.] A shelf; a sand; a
 flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep.
 I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
 But I should think of shallow and of flats;
 And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
 Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,
 To kiss her burial. *Shakespeare.*
 A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon
 shallow of gravel. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
 Having but newly left those grammatical flats and shallows,
 where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with la-
 mentable confusion, and now on the sudden transported, to be
 tost with their unballasted wits inathomless and unquiet
 deeps of controversy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*
 You that so oft have founded
 And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps
 And shallow of his heart, should need no instruments
 To advance your ends. *Donham.*
 In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is no great
 depth, and some places are plain shallow. *Burnet.*
 He founds and fathoms him, to find
 The shallow of his soul. *Dryden.*
 The wary Dutch
 Behind their treacherous shallow now withdraw,
 And there lay snares to catch the British host. *Dryden.*
 Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
 Dash'd on the shallow of the moving sand,
 And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryden.*
 Their spawn being lighter than the water, there it would
 not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried
 away to the shallows. *Ray on the Creation.*
 With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may
 decline both rocks and shallows. *Norris.*
 The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a
 great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of
 mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Hentley.*
 SHALLOWBRAINED. adj. [shallow and brain.] Foolish; su-
 tility; trifling; empty.
 It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all good men
 to see a company of level shallowbrained huffs making atheism,
 and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit. *South.*
 SHA'LOWLY. adv. [from shallow.]
 1. With no great depth.
 The load lieth open on the grass, or but shallowly co-
 vered.
 2. Simply; foolishly.
 Must shallowly did you these arms commence,
 Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence:
 Strike up our drums, pursue the scatter'd stray. *Shakespeare.*
 SHA'LOWNESS. n. f. [from shallow.]
 1. Want of depth.
 2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; filli-
 ness; emptiness.
 By it do all things live their measur'd hour:
 We cannot ask the thing which is not there,
 Blaming the shallowness of our request. *Herbert.*
 I cannot wonder enough at the shallow and impertinent
 zeal of the vulgar sort in Druids, who were carried away
 with such an ignorant devotion for his success, when it little
 concerned their religion or security. *Havel.*
 SHA'LM. n. f. [German.] A kind of musical pipe.
 Every captain was commanded to have his soldiers in readi-
 ness to set forward upon the sign given, which was by the
 sound of a shalm or hoboy. *Knox's Hist. of the Turks.*
 SHA'LT. Second person of *shall*.
 To SHA'LT. v. n. [Shalomi, Welsh, to cheat.]
 1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with
 false pretences. A low word.
 Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard
 to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by con-
 science, when they find themselves fooled and sham'd into a
 conviction. *L'Estrange.*

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2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.
 We must have a care that we do not, for want of laying
 things and things together, sham fallacies upon the world for
 current reason. *L'Estrange.*
 Then all your wits that fear and sham,
 Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
 From whom I jests and puns purloin,
 And slyly put them off for mine, *Prior.*
 Fond to be thought a country wit.
 SHAM. n. f. [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false
 pretence; imposture. A low word.
 No sham to grofs but it will pass upon a weak man, that is
 pragmatical and inquisitive. *L'Estrange.*
 It goes a great way when natural curiosity and vulgar pre-
 judice shall be assu'd with the shams of astrological judg-
 ments. *L'Estrange.*
 He that first brought the sham, wheedle, or bawler in use,
 put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand
 for. *Locke.*
 That in the sacred temple needs would try
 Without a fire th' unheated gums to fry,
 Believe who will the solemn sham, not I. *Addison.*
 SHAM. adj. False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.
 Never join the fray,
 Where the sham quarrel interrupts the way. *Gar.*
 SHAMBLE. n. f. [Of uncertain etymology. *Scannalia*, Ital.]
 1. The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery.
 Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
 To make a shambling of the parliament-house. *Shakespeare.*
 I hope my noble lord esteems me honest.
 — Oh, ay, as summer-flies are in the shambling,
 That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Shakespeare.*
 He warned a flock of sheep, that were driving to the sham-
 bling, of their danger; and, upon uttering some sounds, they
 all fled. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. It is here improperly used.
 When the person is made the jest of the mob, or his back
 the shambling of the executioner, there is no more conviction
 in the one than in the other. *Watts.*
 SHAMBLING. adj. [See SCAMBLING.] Moving awkwardly
 and irregularly. A low bad word.
 By that shambling in his walk, it should be my rich banker,
 Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryden.*
 So when nurse Nokes to act young Ammon tries,
 With shambling legs, long chin, and foolish eyes,
 With dangle hands he strokes th' imperial robe,
 And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*
 SHAME. n. f. [reame, Saxon; *schame*, Dutch.]
 1. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; the
 passion expressed sometimes by blushes.
 Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lye,
 And shame his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Fa. 24.*
 Peace, peace, for shame, if not for charity.
 — Urge neither charity nor shame to me:
 Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
 And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:
 My charity is outrage, life my shame;
 And in my shame still lives my sorrow's rage. *Shakespeare.*
 Hide, for shame,
 Romans, your grandfires images,
 That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*
 In the schools men are allowed, without shame, to deny the
 agreement of ideas; or out of the schools, from thence have
 learned, without shame, to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke.*
 2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy.
 The more shame for him that he sends it me;
 For I have heard him say a thousand times,
 His Julia gave it him at his departure. *Shakespeare.*
 Aaron had made them naked unto their shame amongst their
 enemies. *Ex. xxxii. 25.*
 God deliver the world from such guides, who are the shame
 of religion. *South.*
 This jest was first of the other house's making,
 And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking;
 For 'twere a shame a poet should be kill'd,
 Under the shelter of so broad a shield. *Dryden.*
 O shame to manhood! shall one daring boy
 The scheme of all our happiness destroy? *Pope's Ode.*
 3. Reproach.
 A foul shame is upon the thief. *Ecclus. v. 14.*
 Applause
 Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to shame,
 Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milton.*
 To SHAME. v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame.
 To tell thee of whom deriv'd,
 Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not shameless. *Shakespeare.*
 If thou hast power to raise him, bring him hither,
 And I've power to shame him hence:
 Oh, while you live tell truth and shame the devil. *Shakespeare.*
 Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
 The ostracism, and sham'd it out of use. *Cleaveland.*
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 Despoil'd